

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
Civil Action No. 3:25-cv-220

INTEGRITY ENVIRONMENTAL
SOLUTIONS, LLC, and JJAM
STAND, LLC

Plaintiffs,

v.

MATTHEW OUTLAW,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs INTEGRITY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, LLC (“**Integrity**”) and JJAM STAND, LLC (“**JJAM**”)¹ hereby bring this action against Defendant MATTHEW OUTLAW (“**Outlaw**” or “**Defendant**”), and allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this action against Outlaw, a former employee of JJAM and Member of Integrity and their former Director of Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring, seeking injunctive relief and compensatory damages. Outlaw maliciously and surreptitiously misappropriated Plaintiffs’ highly confidential business information and trade secrets in furtherance of a conspiracy with a competitor to irreparably damage Plaintiffs’ business and to enable Outlaw and his new employer to use this information to gain an unfair competitive advantage over Plaintiffs. Outlaw was bound by two sets of restrictive covenants contained in a JJAM 2020 Confidentiality and Noncompetition Agreement (the “**Noncompetete Agreement**”) and

¹ For ease of reference, Integrity and JJAM will be referred to collectively as “Plaintiffs” unless otherwise stated.

the 2024 Integrity Environmental Solutions, LLC Operating Agreement (the “**Operating Agreement**”) which prohibited him from competing against Plaintiffs, soliciting their customers and employees, and using or disclosing their confidential information both during and following cessation of his employment (by JJAM) and membership (in Integrity) for 1 year. Defendant used his position with Plaintiffs to gain access to and misappropriate Plaintiffs’ confidential information and trade secrets and is now using the same to compete against Plaintiffs as an employee of a major competitor. Outlaw’s disloyal and malicious actions must be enjoined immediately before further damage can be done to Integrity. Based on Defendant’s actions, Plaintiffs allege causes of action against the Defendant for Breach of Contract; Misappropriation of Trade Secrets in Violation of the Trade Secrets Protection Act (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-152 *et seq.*); Computer Trespass (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-458); Civil Liability for Theft by Employee (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-538.2); Violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2)(C) and 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(C); Violation of the Defend Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(1); Breach of Fiduciary Duty; and Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices (N. C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et seq.*).

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Integrity is a North Carolina limited liability company with its principal place of business in Monroe, Union County, North Carolina.

3. JJAM is a North Carolina limited liability company with its principal place of business in Monroe, Union County, North Carolina.

4. Outlaw is, upon information and belief, a citizen and resident of Hillsborough County, Florida, and is a former Member and Director of Operating, Maintenance and Monitoring of Integrity.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, by virtue of the fact that the Plaintiffs have asserted claims against the Defendant pursuant to two federal statutes, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2)(C) and 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(C) and the Defend Trade Secrets Act 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(1). The Defendant is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to North Carolina's long arm statute, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-75.4.

6. Venue is proper in this Court as Plaintiffs' principal office is located within the Western District of North Carolina.

PLAINTIFFS' BUSINESS

7. Integrity was formed in June, 2024, following a reorganization and rebranding of its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Carlson Environmental Consultants, PC ("CEC") which has been in business since 2004. In December 2024, CEC was reorganized and renamed as JJAM STAND, LLC². Through its conversion to an LLC and renaming JJAM retained CEC's rights in, *inter alia*, its noncompete agreements with its employees, including Outlaw, as well as its Confidential Information and trade secrets and employment policies.

8. Since 2004, Plaintiffs have offered comprehensive services for the landfill gas, solid waste, and environmental industries. These services include Engineering/Design, Construction, Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring ("**O&M**"), Environmental Cleaning, and Environmental Services, all of which are designed to help customers comply with regulatory and permit requirements and to optimize the performance and life of their facilities and equipment; O&M includes both routine and non-routine/on-call maintenance for hundreds of public and private sites across the eastern United States and involves monitoring, tuning, and maintaining

² Due to the subsequent name change, CEC will be hereafter referred to as JJAM.

landfill gas wellfields; performing surface emission and perimeter gas probe monitoring; collecting landfill gas, air, and liquids samples; inspecting and maintaining blowers, flares, control panels, and gas treatment systems; and installing, servicing, and replacing pumps and other leachate collection and gas appurtenances; Engineering/Design including landfill development planning, landfill gas collection and control system design and permitting, and construction quality assurance; Construction including cell development, cell closure, liner installation, flare and gas system construction, and leachate management system construction; Environmental Cleaning including “**Jet-Vac**” (an environmental cleaning process that uses high-pressure water and suction to clean debris from drains, sewers, and other pipes), cleaning applications, including pipelines, sewers, manholes, forcemains, tanks, ponds, etc.; Environmental Services including permitting, compliance, monitoring and analysis, and remediation; and Special Projects within the environmental sector including landfill remediation, odor control, and emergency response.

9. Plaintiffs’ primary officers (with respect to JJAM) and Members (with respect to Integrity) include Jim Christiansen, Seth Nunes, P.E., Vince Coleman and Taylor Maxwell, P.E.

10. Plaintiffs have offices in Monroe, Statesville and Hickory, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Olympia, Washington; Marietta, Georgia; Tampa and Orlando, Florida; Byesville, Ohio; and Tullytown, Pennsylvania. From these office locations, Integrity performs its services across the entire continental United States, with the exception of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona.

11. Plaintiffs’ most important clients for which it has provided landfill gas (“**LFG**”), O&M, and Jet-Vac services are: (a) Two national providers of landfill disposal services that own/operate landfills across the United States to whom Plaintiffs have provided O&M and all other services for over 20 years (hereinafter “**Major Client A**” and “**Major Client B**”); and (b)

A large electric and natural gas utility operating in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Florida to whom Plaintiffs have provided Jet-Vac services for several years starting in 2021 (hereinafter “**Major Client C**”)³. Due to their long association with these clients, Plaintiffs are extremely familiar with their contracting, requirements, construction requirements, safety requirements, their project operations and personnel, and other expectations on these projects.

PLAINTIFFS’ CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND TRADE SECRETS

12. Plaintiffs expend significant time and resources developing their proprietary business information, establishing effective and unique ways to deliver their services, creating beneficial relationships with its customers, prospective customers and suppliers, and in marketing and advertising their services.

13. The nature of Plaintiffs’ business involves the use of confidential and trade secret information not generally known to the public or their competitors. Plaintiffs exercise reasonable efforts to maintain the confidentiality of this information. Those efforts include, but are not limited to, restricting access to their confidential information to select employees with a need to know such information in order to perform their employment duties, segregating the confidential information into two separate areas of the computer network based on the sensitivity of the information and limiting access to the same to specific categories of employees based upon their level of corporate authority, assigning and requiring the use of computer passwords to access the drives and information, and notifying employees that this sensitive business information is confidential.

³ Due to confidentiality language in the master service agreements Integrity entered into with these clients, out of an abundance of caution, they will not be specifically named in this Complaint but will be referred to as Major Clients A, B and C.

14. During the 21 years Plaintiffs have been in business, Plaintiffs have developed a number of methods of conducting their business and have compiled considerable customer information which they consider highly confidential and which gives them a competitive advantage in the marketplace. Plaintiffs specifically consider, and so inform their employees, that their customer lists, customer contact information, information regarding sales leads and prospective customers, customer requirements, customer preferences and purchasing history, customer proposals and bids, invoices, supplier and vendor cost information, profit margin, pricing, customer contracts, sales information, marketing strategies, future Company expansion plans, and other sensitive Company information not generally known to the public (hereinafter “**Confidential Information**”) are confidential and proprietary.

15. Further, Plaintiffs’ Major Clients require them to enter into confidentiality agreements to protect their own sensitive information and specific information regarding the work Plaintiffs perform for them and the specific terms and conditions of their agreements. Violation of these conditions could bring significant harm to Plaintiffs’ reputation and ability to conduct business with these clients and others.

16. Plaintiffs have implemented a number of restrictions on their computer systems to protect their Confidential Information. Plaintiffs’ first line of defense in regards to securing confidential and sensitive information is that the entirety of their network is behind Sophos XG firewalls. This system ensures that all data is encrypted and then transmitted when Plaintiffs’ employees access this information from outside of their network. Additionally, all communications between Plaintiffs’ offices are performed using site-to-site VPN tunnels. Plaintiffs utilize Windows Server software to setup their file servers utilizing domain-level, access restricted shares. Each of Plaintiffs’ employees that have access to Plaintiffs’ servers is assigned a

user account with access to the minimal number of security groups as possible. By far, the majority of users have access only to Plaintiffs' General share which hosts information such as standard forms, telephone extension lists, branding information, etc. Plaintiffs' most sensitive, proprietary and competitive information is located on its Accounting and Project Management shares. These shares contain information such as pricing, proposals and bids, Master Service Agreements, Contracts, pricing model, cost information and invoices and all information relating to clients, including those Major Clients, which those clients require to be maintained as confidential. Plaintiffs' Managers, Members and Project Managers who have a business-related reason to use the information to perform their jobs are allowed access to this information. This amounts to only a small fraction of Plaintiffs' workforce, but that small fraction included Outlaw. Company information that is considered to be even more sensitive than the information in these two shares, such as project profit and loss statements, owner distributions, and employee compensation information, is stored on the Corporate Share and can only be accessed by Integrity's Controller, Human Resources, and Members.

17. Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is known by employees to be extremely sensitive and crucial to the business and is not to be shared with competitors or the general public. Plaintiffs ensure that their employees are aware of the crucial competitive importance of their Confidential Information through dissemination of their written policies in their Employee Handbook and by requiring employees with access to sensitive business information to sign confidentiality and noncompetition agreements as discussed herein. Plaintiffs' Senior Members also routinely make clear during Member Calls and Meetings that the information discussed and shared is confidential and should be treated as such.

18. Given the nature of Defendant's position with Plaintiffs, and in reliance on Defendant's representations, his contractually binding agreements with Plaintiffs, and his agreement to abide by Plaintiffs' Company policies, and that he would use this information only in furtherance of his job duties and Plaintiffs' business, Plaintiffs entrusted Defendant with ever-increasing access to their Confidential Information, as discussed in more detail herein.

DEFENDANT'S EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

19. Outlaw was initially hired by JJAM in March, 2012 as an Entry Level O&M and LFG Field Technician to work out of its offices in Tampa, Florida and Monroe, North Carolina.

Employee Handbook Policies

20. Upon commencement of his employment, Outlaw signed two forms acknowledging his receipt of JJAM's 2011 version of its Employee Handbook. A copy of the receipt forms are attached hereto and incorporated by reference collectively as **Exhibit A**.

21. The 2011 Employee Handbook contained several policies that are relevant to this lawsuit. First, the Computer Policy provides, in pertinent part, that "Computers are provided by [JJAM] for employees to perform [JJAM] business." Second, the Confidentiality policy provides:

Employees of [JJAM] may be exposed to confidential information intended for the Company's use only or that of our clients. All employees are required to maintain such information in strictest confidence. Employees may be required to sign a confidentiality agreement with [JJAM]. This policy benefits you, as an employee, by protecting the interests of [JJAM] and our clients in the safeguard of confidential, unique and valuable information from competitors or others.

Third, the Conflicts of Interest policy provides that "No employee may make improper use of company or client resources, or permits others to do so." Copies of these policies are attached hereto and incorporated by reference collectively as **Exhibit B**.

22. In 2020, JJAM issued an updated Employee Handbook, and Outlaw signed a receipt acknowledgment form for that version, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit C**. A few of the policies which are relevant to this lawsuit are as follows:

5-1. Workplace Conduct: This policy provides several examples of unacceptable conduct in the workplace, including “Stealing, removing or defacing [company] property . . . and/or disclosure of confidential information.”

5-3. Use of Communication and Computer Systems: This policy provides that “communication and computer systems are intended for business purposes and may be used only during working time.”

5-10. Confidential Company Information: This policy provides as follows:

During the course of work, an employee may become aware of confidential information about [JJAM’s] business, including but not limited to information regarding Company finances, pricing, products and new product development, software and computer programs, marketing strategies, suppliers, customers and potential customers. An employee also may become aware of similar confidential information belonging to [JJAM’s] clients. It is extremely important that all such information remain confidential, and particularly not be disclosed to our competitors. Any employee who improperly copies, removes (whether physically or electronically), uses or discloses confidential information to anyone outside of [JJAM] may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Employee may be required to sign an agreement reiterating these obligations.

Copies of these policies are attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit D**.

2020 Confidentiality and Noncompetition Agreement

23. On April 1, 2020, Outlaw entered into the Noncompete Agreement with JJAM in connection with Outlaw’s subscription for shares and in consideration of payment to him of \$500. A copy of the Noncompete Agreement is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit E**.

24. In the Noncompete Agreement, Outlaw agreed not to use or disclose [JJAM's] Confidential Information except in the performance of his job duties, he agreed not to compete against [JJAM] for a period of one year following his resignation or termination (the "**Restricted Period**") in the defined Restricted Territory; and he agreed not to solicit [JJAM's] customers or employees during the Restricted Period.

25. Section 3 of the Noncompete Agreement contains the Confidential Information nondisclosure provision. Outlaw agreed that "the business of providing specialty engineering, operations and maintenance, and construction services to the solid waste industry is highly competitive and involves the use of trade secrets and other proprietary and confidential information of the employer" and that if any such information were disclosed to a competing business or used in an unauthorized manner it would cause immediate and irreparable harm to JJAM and would give a competing business an unfair advantage against JJAM.

26. Outlaw acknowledged that, by virtue of his position with JJAM , he would have access to JJAM's Confidential Information, which is defined to include the following: "information concerning the Employer's discoveries, ideas, conceptions, formulas, mask works, licensed technologies and software, information, innovations, inventions, methods, processes, apparatuses, devices, products, techniques, technologies, and improvements thereto and physical manifestation thereof; information concerning the nature of Employer's business and their manner of operation, financial and accounting information, such as cost, pricing and billing information, customer profiles, financial policies and procedures, revenues and profit margins; sales and marketing information, such as sales strategies and programs, and information concerning Employer's customers and customer lists; Company policies and procedures; information

concerning Employer's business relationships with persons, firms, corporations and other entities; and other internal business information of Employer."

27. Outlaw agreed that such Confidential Information is a valuable and unique asset of JJAM , and that he will not at any time or in any manner, directly or indirectly, divulge, disclose or communicate any such Confidential Information to any person, firm, corporation or other entity for any reason without the prior express, written consent of JJAM unless such information: (i) is in the public domain through no wrongful act of Outlaw; (ii) has been rightfully received from a third party without restriction and without breach of this Agreement; or (iii) except as may be required by law.

28. Section 4 of the Noncompete Agreement contains the Covenant Not to Compete restrictive covenants. In Sections 4.c. and 4.d., Outlaw agreed that this covenant was necessary "to protect Employer from unfair competition, and to prevent the unauthorized disclosure or use of Employer's Confidential Information." In this Section, Outlaw agreed, among other things, that, during the Restricted Period, defined as one (1) year following his separation from employment, he would not provide or perform services identical to those he provided to JJAM for himself or for a Competitor (defined to mean any person or business entity that provides specialty engineering, operations and maintenance, and construction services to the solid waste industry that provides or performs those services in the same geographical areas and/or to a substantially similar customer base serviced by JJAM) in the Restricted Territory (defined as the United States, and various separate tiers as set forth therein). This provision does not prohibit Outlaw from working for a Competitor in an area of business that does not compete with JJAM.

29. In Section 4.e of the Noncompete Agreement, Outlaw further agreed not to hire, employ, solicit or attempt to solicit or induce JJAM's employees during the Restricted Period to

leave their employment with Integrity or to violate any confidentiality agreement, nondisclosure agreement or any other restrictive covenant or employment agreement with Integrity.

30. In Section 5 of the Noncompete Agreement, Outlaw agreed not to solicit JJAM's Customers during the Restricted Period. Outlaw acknowledged that JJAM's business relationships with their Customers have been developed through significant effort by JJAM and that their Customers are vital to the success of the Company, and that their communications and business dealings with their customers constitute Confidential Information.

31. Outlaw also agreed that JJAM would be "entitled as a matter of right to injunctive relief" upon any breach or threatened breach of Outlaw's obligations in the Noncompete Agreement.

32. Outlaw also agreed in Section 11 of his Noncompete Agreement that "Any period of violation of this Agreement which results in legal action to enforce same shall toll the period of time in which Employee shall be restricted hereunder, so that such Restricted Period shall begin and be in full force and effect from the date of such enforcement."

2024 Operating Agreement

33. On June 5, 2024, in conjunction with the reorganization and rebranding of CEC to Integrity, the CEC shareholders, specifically including Outlaw, contributed their CEC shares to Integrity for equivalent ownership interest in the newly-formed Integrity entity, and upon becoming Members of Integrity, entered into the Operating Agreement for Integrity (and Integrity subsequently caused its now wholly-owned subsidiary CEC to change its name to JJAM STAND, LLC). The Operating Agreement contains restrictive covenants which apply to each of Integrity's Members, including a Confidential Information non-disclosure provision, a covenant not to compete while a Member and for 1 year following termination of membership, and a customer and

employee non-solicitation provision. An excerpt of the noncompete and restrictive covenants in the Operating Agreement are attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit F**.

34. The content of the foregoing restrictive covenants is largely identical to those contained in the 2020 Noncompete Agreement (Exhibit E) with one significant difference: Members are prohibited from disclosing Confidential Information, competing, and soliciting customers and employees while they are Members, and the 1 year “post-employment” Restricted Period does not commence until termination of the membership relationship with Integrity.

35. On February 14, 2025, Integrity, in good faith, completed the redemption of Outlaw’s ownership interest in Integrity, and therefore the one-year Restricted Period contained in the restrictive covenants in the Operating Agreement was triggered on that date. Up until that time, Outlaw remained bound by the restrictions placed on Members in the Operating Agreement.

**DEFENDANT’S JOB DUTIES AND EXPANDING
ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

36. From his hiring in 2012 until his resignation in October 2024, Outlaw’s job duties, responsibilities and the trust placed in him by Plaintiffs grew significantly.

37. When he was first hired in 2012, Defendant first served as an O&M Technician, and in that position he worked throughout the Southeastern United States for clients in the solid waste sector conducting operations, maintenance and monitoring duties for landfill gas systems, permitting and compliance, renewable natural gas, solid waste and gas system construction, and construction quality assurance. In this position, Outlaw was to monitor gas extraction wells on several active landfills and to adjust gas extraction rates accordingly, and to perform gas system Construction Quality Assurance (“**COA**”) and non-routine construction services at various solid waste facilities around the Southeast.

38. In 2013, Outlaw was promoted to the position of O&M Field Manager. The job duties of this position were similar to his first role, except he had increased responsibility as a manager, including supervising several technicians and specific responsibility for O&M at several specific landfill sites in the Southeastern United States. As he assumed this role, Outlaw began to write proposals and invoices, purchase equipment and supplies, engage in client relations, address more complex problems and analyze landfill data.

39. In 2016, Outlaw became an O&M Director, otherwise known as a Senior O&M Manager. In this role, Defendant was responsible for supervising a larger team and managing and leading O&M projects in the solid waste sector throughout the Southeast and mid-Atlantic states. In this expanded role, Outlaw was also required to support O&M, Engineering/Design, and construction and CQA services divisions. In addition, his access to and use of JJAM's Confidential Information expanded significantly, as he became more directly involved with clients and client relations and had access to additional pricing information to enable him to prepare more complex client proposals and invoices.

40. On April 1, 2020, Defendant became a Shareholder of JJAM and his access to Confidential Information grew exponentially, as he was now involved as an owner in highly confidential discussions and communications regarding unique company business practices that distinguished JJAM and gave it a competitive advantage over its competitors, their plans for future expansion, marketing plans and strategy, and other sensitive competitive information contained on the restricted access shares described above.

41. Specific examples of the Confidential Information Outlaw gained access to as a Shareholder included proposals and cost information, labor rates and discussions about JJAM's rates compared to competitors, employee survey results, business strategy, long term expansion,

cost strategy for price increases, full client lists, salary information, bonuses paid to employees, company financial information including profit & loss statements and balance sheets, and attorney-client privileged information regarding pending legal matters.

42. After becoming a Shareholder, Outlaw's job title became Principal, O&M Project Director, and he continued to perform his previous duties as O&M Director. At this same time, Outlaw was granted authority to develop and lead JJAM's Jet-Vac/environmental cleaning line of business which involves industrial and environmental cleaning services using high-pressure water jets to clean pipelines, sewers, manholes, forcemains, tanks, ponds and related structures and equipment. Outlaw developed business plans, capital spending requests, and marketing strategies among other activities.

43. Plaintiffs have invested significant capital in Jet-Vac services which have become a significant part of their business and allowed them to begin providing these services to businesses in the industrial and utility sectors, including, most importantly, Major Client C, which has become Plaintiffs' third largest client since the inception of the Jet-Vac business. Outlaw marketed Plaintiffs' Jet-Vac business in a large number of states east of the Mississippi.

44. After becoming an owner, Defendant participated in owner meetings and retreats, where the company's equity holders would discuss overall company performance in the previous year and performance of each specific division/business line, plans for the coming year, strategic decisions to grow their business, financial information, upcoming and pending job bids, and other confidential business information.

45. Indeed, in the 2021 Retreat, Defendant was responsible for preparing and presenting to the group regarding the O & M Group and opportunities for developing and expanding the company's Jet-Vac business across the United States. Thereafter, in each owner

meeting, Outlaw gave presentations regarding the Jet-Vac business, the performance of that division, current and pending projects and related items.

46. As referenced above, on June 5, 2024, Outlaw became a Member in the newly-formed entity Integrity, and JJAM became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Integrity. Thereafter, Outlaw continued to perform the duties he performed for JJAM referenced above and to have high-level access to Plaintiffs' Confidential Information and trade secrets.

47. In the June 2024 Integrity Members' meeting, the Members in attendance, which included Outlaw, discussed in detail the Plaintiffs' future expansion and growth plans designed to give it an advantage over their competitors. This information was extremely sensitive and was therefore only shared with Integrity Members, who were expected to be loyal to the company and protect their interests by keeping the information confidential.

48. In this same meeting, the Members discussed revision of the recently- approved Operating Agreement, which included a discussion of its noncompete provisions. During the meeting, Outlaw stated his flawed belief that noncompetes were no longer valid due to the Federal Trade Commission's recently-proposed, but not enacted, rule banning some noncompete agreements. One or two weeks after this meeting, Outlaw sent Jim Christiansen one of the slides from his PowerPoint presentation that addressed noncompetes and added some comments. One of Outlaw's comments regarding noncompetes was very telling:

I just don't think these agreements are worth a damn anymore, I think if you treat people with dignaty (sic) and respect and pay them well and provide them with opportunities to grow, they will not leave. If they do . . . we cannot own people they have free will, *such that they don't poach and steal after leaving.*

(Emphasis added). A copy of the foregoing PowerPoint slide and Outlaw's comments is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit G**. Outlaw tendered his resignation two months later.

**DEFENDANT CONSPIRES WITH A DIRECT, NATIONAL COMPETITOR TO
MISAPPROPRIATE INTEGRITY'S CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
AND VIOLATE HIS NONCOMPETE AGREEMENT**

49. On July 5, 2024, an announcement was made that two of Plaintiffs' competitors in the O&M and Jet-Vac business, respectively - Monitoring, Control and Compliance ("**MCC**") and Biovac Industrial Services ("**Biovac**")- had merged to form a new entity called LFG Service Partners, Inc. ("**LFGSP**"). LFGSP would provide both services and therefore more directly compete against Plaintiffs in a broader range of services and in a larger service territory. The merger announcement stated as follows:

The combined company aims to expand its footprint and scope of services, leveraging the vast experience and expertise of both brands. LFG Service Partners, Inc. will be headquartered in Wadsworth, Ohio and will focus on providing enhanced service offerings in landfill gas (LFG) and biogas sector management, as well as industrial cleaning solutions. With a larger team and pooled resources, the new entity is poised to set new standards in service excellence and operational efficiency across the industry.

50. On or about this same time, Integrity was formulating a new multi-year O&M proposal for their second largest client, Major Client B, which would generate millions of dollars in annual revenues over the term of the agreement. Integrity submitted a bid to perform O&M work in the regions where it had historically performed such work for Major Client B. Upon information and belief, LFGSP and its predecessor companies had never submitted bids seeking to compete head-to-head with JJAM or Integrity to perform O&M work in these same areas, until these bids were submitted. Upon information and belief, this was also the first time that LFGSP or its predecessor companies had ever been awarded any work in those areas where JJAM or Integrity performed these services for Major Client B.

51. On August 7, 2024, Plaintiffs held a Members' meeting. During this meeting, a number of highly confidential items regarding company plans and strategies, corporate financial information, employee surveys, and similarly confidential matters were discussed.

52. On October 3, 2024, Outlaw suddenly resigned from Plaintiffs through a letter of resignation providing two weeks' notice. A copy of Outlaw's resignation letter is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit H**.

53. At the time of his resignation, Plaintiffs asked Outlaw about his future plans. Outlaw falsely represented that he would not be competing against Plaintiffs and would be joining a small "Mom and Pop" jet-vac company based in the Midwest.

54. Outlaw's actual last day of employment was October 22, 2024.

55. Contrary to Outlaw's representations, Plaintiffs discovered in late December, 2024 that Outlaw was actually employed as Vice President for LFGSP performing the same Jet-Vac services he performed for Plaintiffs based out of the Tampa, Florida area, where he was based during his employment with Plaintiffs. A screenshot of his LinkedIn profile page reflects this and is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit I**.

56. Upon information and belief, Outlaw has been employed with LFGSP since his resignation from Plaintiffs and is providing the same Jet-Vac services he previously performed for Plaintiffs within the Restricted Territory, in direct violation of his Noncompete Agreement and Operating Agreement.

57. Upon information and belief, Outlaw has been directly or indirectly involved in the solicitation of numerous employees of Plaintiffs by LFGSP officers and employees and recruiters engaged by LFGSP to conceal his involvement and violation of his non-solicitation obligations. In November-December, 2024 time frame, the last individuals holding the following positions with

Plaintiffs have been called on their personal cell phones, which Outlaw knew or had access to, by recruiters working for LFGSP: O&M Director in Florida, O&M Manager in Charlotte, a Member and O&M Director, an O&M Technician, an O&M Field Manager, and a PE Senior Project Director. Multiple gas technicians and construction employees have been solicited directly by LFGSP and recruiters. The O&M Manager referenced above accepted the job for which he was solicited and is presently working for LFGSP. Finally, on February 11, 2025, LFGSP's CEO James Baird reached out directly to the former manager of Integrity's Hickory, North Carolina jet-vac office through LinkedIn.

58. Since his resignation from Plaintiffs, Outlaw has failed and refused to abide by the provisions of his Noncompete Agreement and the Operating Agreement restrictive covenants, including working for a competitor while still being a Member of Integrity, and he continues to be employed by LFGSP performing the identical services he provided to Integrity in competition with Plaintiffs within the Restricted Territory.

59. On December 20, 2024, Plaintiffs, through counsel, sent Outlaw a cease and desist letter, reminding Outlaw of his obligations to Plaintiffs under the Noncompete Agreement and the Operating Agreement and notifying him that it had discovered that he had lied to Plaintiffs about his future plans and was in fact directly competing against Plaintiffs with a major national competitor in violation of the provisions of both agreements. A copy of the cease-and-desist letter is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as **Exhibit J**.

60. Outlaw claims that he is not violating his restrictive covenants because he is "siloeed" and is only performing Jet-Vac work for LFGSP's affiliate Biovac in geographic areas where Plaintiff does not provide these services, but, like many of Outlaw's representations, this is not true.

61. As stated above, during his employment with Plaintiffs, Outlaw was deeply involved in the operation of Plaintiffs' O&M services and later started and managed Plaintiffs' Jet-Vac Services. In Plaintiffs' business, Jet-Vac is not only a logical outgrowth of O&M, but the two services operate in tandem and are dependent on one another, and, indeed, many, if not most, bid proposals are for the provision of both O&M and Jet-Vac services. Plaintiffs have their O&M personnel go to landfill sites to perform set up services – such as adding pipes for cleaning, removing pumps, conducting gas studies before and after jetting, determining clog locations, and providing an access plan for the jetting – prior to provision of the Jet-Vac services. Due to their expertise in O&M, Plaintiffs have the ability to provide this full array of services which gives them a competitive advantage over competitors such as LFGSP, which does not operate these services in the same manner.

62. Outlaw is in a position to utilize Plaintiffs' Confidential Information he learned through his significant involvement in their O&M and Jet-Vac services, and which he misappropriated prior to his resignation, to position LFGSP to use Plaintiffs' methods of bidding and providing these services to rapidly solicit and divert the business of Plaintiffs' O&M and Jet-Vac clients, even though he claims to be involved only in Jet-Vac at LFGSP. Indeed, Outlaw has begun to solicit Plaintiffs' Major Clients through social media for this very purpose.

63. In mid-January 2025, Plaintiffs conducted a forensic analysis of the computer used by Outlaw during his employment. The forensic analysis revealed that between October 15 and October 22, and especially on his last day of employment with Plaintiffs, Outlaw was on a frantic mission to access both the Accounting Drive and Corporate Drive and transfer for his use in competition with Plaintiffs every single file, spreadsheet, proposal or any other data that contained the most sensitive Confidential Information belonging to Plaintiffs. During this time, Outlaw

connected several external hard drives that did not belong to Plaintiffs to his laptop computer as he accessed a highly confidential line of recent business proposals, Commissions and Sales information, Purchase Order numbers relating to 2024 projects, information regarding several pending and upcoming projects for Major Clients and other long-time customers, Bid sheets for pending projects, Jet-Vac schedules, time ledgers, owner bonus pools, various sensitive internal administrative reports, and August 31, 2024 Member input on the Operating Agreement. As explained in more detail below, the brief amount of time Outlaw spent opening and accessing these files reflects that he was transferring Plaintiffs' Confidential Information to the unauthorized external hard drives, instead of reviewing the files for some legitimate purpose.

64. Defendant systematically accessed approximately 276 files from October 15 to October 22, 2024. On October 16, Defendant accessed 75 files **between 12:12 P.M. and 1:54 A.M.**, which mainly consisted of 2024 Jet-Vac and Tank Cleaning Proposals for a number of customers. This activity also reveals that Defendant had a file on his laptop entitled "matt backup from laptop/Proposals 2024." On October 20, Defendant inserted an external USB device into his computer **at 4:26 A.M.** On October 22, his last day at Integrity, Defendant accessed 88 files containing highly sensitive Confidential Information **between 2:00 A.M. and 3:28 A.M.** including Major Client C's purchase orders, Plaintiffs' Operating Agreement, a PowerPoint presentation and input from Plaintiffs' Members from their recent Members' meeting, and proposals for the purpose of uploading, downloading, transferring and/or printing the same for his own use. Outlaw also accessed Integrity's accounting software program on several occasions. The brief amount of time each file remained open reflects that Defendant was accessing them solely for the purpose of transferring those files to external storage or cloud storage.

65. The files Outlaw transferred relating to proposals would have contained extremely confidential information regarding Plaintiffs' forthcoming bid proposals to their Major Clients.

66. Based upon the foregoing, the timing of Outlaw's misconduct, and his intentional misrepresentation regarding his future employment plans, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Outlaw has misappropriated their Confidential Information, he has joined a direct competitor in violation of his noncompete obligations and is using and disclosing this sensitive competitive business information to LFGSP to allow it to unfairly compete against Integrity.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Breach of Contract – Violation of Noncompetition Covenants

67. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 66 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

68. Defendant entered into two separate agreements with Plaintiffs – his 2020 Confidentiality and Noncompetition Agreement and the 2024 Operating Agreement (collectively “**Agreements**”) - each of which contained restrictive covenants which were intended to protect Plaintiffs' legitimate business interests by prohibiting Defendant from unfairly competing against Plaintiffs.

69. The foregoing Agreements are valid and binding contractual agreements between Plaintiffs and Defendant.

70. In these Agreements, Defendant agreed not to, for a period of twelve months after the termination of his employment with Plaintiffs for any reason: compete against Plaintiffs within the Restricted Territory (as defined therein), directly or indirectly solicit Plaintiffs' employees to terminate their employment with Plaintiffs to become employed by a competitor, or to directly or indirectly solicit any Plaintiffs' customers to leave Plaintiffs and transfer their business to a

competitor of Plaintiffs. Additionally, Defendant agreed not to use or disclose Plaintiffs' Confidential Information except in furtherance of his job duties for Plaintiffs' benefit.

71. Defendant has blatantly breached every one of these critical restrictive covenants by: misappropriating Plaintiffs' Confidential Information; becoming employed by competitor LFGSP within the Restricted Territory to perform the same job duties he performed while at Plaintiffs within the Restricted Period; using and disclosing Plaintiffs' Confidential Information in his new competitive employment to divert corporate opportunities and to solicit the business of Plaintiffs' Customers and to encourage them to reduce the amount of business they provide to Plaintiffs; and directly or indirectly soliciting Plaintiffs' employees to leave their employment at Plaintiffs to become employed at LFGSP.

72. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Outlaw has materially breached, is breaching and, unless enjoined, will continue to breach the restrictive covenants in his Agreements.

73. As a proximate result of the Defendant's breach, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, substantial damages and loss.

74. Defendant's actions were intentional, willful, outrageous, and malicious, and justify the imposition of exemplary damages.

75. Defendant's material breach of his contractual obligations has caused and will continue to cause immediate and irreparable harm to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' contractual rights must be protected.

76. In his Agreements, Defendant agreed to the entry of an injunction against him should he violate his restrictive covenants.

77. Plaintiffs are entitled to preliminary and injunctive relief against Defendant as a result of the contractual violation set forth above. Defendant's continued conduct as set forth above will cause irreparable harm to Plaintiffs.

78. Pursuant to Defendant's Agreements, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs associated with enforcing the restrictive covenants contained in the Agreements.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Misappropriation of Trade Secrets in Violation of the North Carolina Trade Secrets Protection Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-152, *et. seq.*

79. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 78 above are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

80. The North Carolina Trade Secrets Protection Act ("**NCTSPA**"), N.C. Gen. Stat. §66-152 prohibits the misappropriation of trade secrets.

81. The NCTSPA defines "trade secret" as information that "derives independent actual or potential commercial value from not being generally known or readily ascertainable through independent development or reverse engineering by persons who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use; and is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain their secrecy."

82. The NCTSPA defines misappropriation as "acquisition, disclosure, or use of a trade secret of another without express or implied authority or consent, unless such trade secret was arrived at by independent development, reverse engineering, or was obtained from another person with a right to disclose the trade secret." Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, as defined above and including, among other things, labor and material costs, customer pricing, customer bids and proposals, vendor cost information, customer preferences, business expansion plans, marketing

strategies, and other compilations of sensitive business information constitute trade secrets under the NCTSPA.

83. Plaintiffs derive independent economic value from their Confidential Information because this information, compiled over their many years in business, gives Plaintiffs an edge over competitors who do not have this information and cannot simply create it out of whole cloth because they do not have the experience and history in the industry to do so.

84. Plaintiffs' trade secrets are related to products or services used in interstate commerce.

85. Defendant was entrusted with Confidential Information in the performance of his job and in his role as an owner of the Plaintiffs.

86. Defendant unlawfully, maliciously and in bad faith disclosed and/or used this Confidential Information for the benefit of Defendant and his new employer, LFGSP, who is a competitor of Plaintiffs.

87. Upon information and belief, LFGSP was aware of, or became aware of, the Defendant's misappropriation, use and disclosure of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information for their collective benefit in competing against Plaintiffs and soliciting Plaintiffs' customers and interfering with those long-term relationships that are so vital to Plaintiffs' business.

88. Defendant utilized this Confidential Information without Plaintiffs' express or implied consent, all to Plaintiffs' detriment.

89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

90. As a direct result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs have been harmed and continues to be harmed. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §66-152, *et. seq.*, due to Defendant's willful and malicious misappropriation, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Computer Trespass/Computer Crimes
(N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-454, *et. seq.*)

91. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 90 above are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

92. Defendant used one or more computers to access Plaintiffs' computer network without authorization, for the purpose of copying and downloading their Confidential Information.

93. Defendant accessed Plaintiffs' computer systems without authorization for his own personal benefit and the benefit of his new employer, LFGSP, to misappropriate Plaintiffs' Confidential Information and to use it to gain an unfair competitive advantage over Plaintiffs.

94. In so doing, Defendant exceeded the right and permission to access Plaintiffs' computer system granted to him during his employment with Plaintiffs.

95. Defendant's actions constitute violations of N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-454, 14-455, 14-456 and 14-458.

96. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's unauthorized access and trespass upon Plaintiffs' computer network, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount in excess of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Civil Liability for Theft by Employee
(N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-538.2)

97. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 96 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

98. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-538.2 provides a civil remedy for larceny by employees (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-74) and by virtue of employment (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-90).

99. Defendant's wrongful taking of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, including digital and hard copies of the same, constitutes theft and/or embezzlement and entitles Plaintiffs to damages, consequential damages, punitive damages and attorney's fees as provided by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-538.2(a)(c1).

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
(18 U.S.C. §§ 1030(a)(2)(C) and 1030(a)(5)(C))

100. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 99 above are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth therein.

101. Defendant knowingly and intentionally accessed and obtained electronic information belonging to Plaintiffs without authorization.

102. Alternatively, Defendant exceeded his authorized access to such information by using his access to the same to obtain information in Plaintiffs' computer system and servers that he was not entitled to obtain or alter.

103. Defendant further knowingly accessed a protected computer of Plaintiffs' without authorization to fraudulently misappropriate Plaintiffs' Confidential Information which has significant commercial value by not being generally known, and which would be particularly valuable to one of Plaintiffs' competitors.

104. Defendant's conduct in accessing Plaintiffs' computer network and servers implicated interstate commerce and communications.

105. Defendant's access and obtaining of the electronic information, including Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, caused harm to Plaintiffs in excess of \$5,000 during the one-year period from the date of Defendant's first seizure of Plaintiffs' electronic information.

106. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and compensatory and punitive damages under 10 U.S.C. §1030(g) in an amount to be proven at trial.

107. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and which will continue unless Defendant is enjoined.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of Defend Trade Secrets Act
(18 U.S.C. §1836 *et seq.*)

108. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 107 above are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth therein.

109. Based on the foregoing conduct alleged in the complaint, Defendant has also violated the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act ("**DTSA**").

110. Defendant received and had access to Plaintiffs' Confidential Information and trade secrets as Plaintiffs' managerial employee, Shareholder and Member.

111. This information includes, but is not limited to, compilations of customer information including preferences, pricing, and decision makers; client job proposals and bids; sales leads and prospective customers; marketing strategies, future Company expansion plans; and project profit and loss statements.

112. All of this information constitutes trade secrets of Plaintiffs and has significant independent economic value to Plaintiffs from not being generally known to, and not being readily

ascertainable through proper means by another person who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use of this information.

113. A company or person with access to this information would save significant time and money by not having to develop their own set of such information.

114. These trade secrets are related to products and services used in, or intended for use in, interstate commerce, and they have commercial market value.

115. Defendant knew or had reason to know that his knowledge of these trade secrets was acquired under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain the secrecy of the trade secrets.

116. Plaintiffs have taken reasonable measures to protect this information and preserve its confidentiality as described above, including but not limited to, requiring Defendant and other employees with access to Plaintiffs' trade secrets to execute nondisclosure and noncompete agreements, and not making this information publicly available.

117. Outlaw has used Plaintiffs' trade secrets to unfairly and unlawfully compete against them, to solicit customers and employees and to provide himself and his new employer with an unfair competitive advantage.

118. Outlaw's misappropriation has irreparably harmed Plaintiffs and continues to do so.

119. Plaintiffs are entitled to damages for both actual loss and the unjust enrichment caused by Outlaw's actions that are not considered in computing actual loss.

120. Outlaw's actions were made in bad faith and were willful and malicious, entitling Plaintiffs to exemplary damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(C).

121. Under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(D), Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their attorneys' fees;

122. Under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief is necessary to prevent actual or threatened misappropriation, which has or will cause injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Breach of Fiduciary Duty

123. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 122 above are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth therein.

124. As a Member and Director of the O&M and Jet-Vac lines of business, Plaintiffs placed confidence in Defendant to act in good faith with regard to Plaintiffs' interests.

125. Defendant was in a position of domination and influence over Plaintiffs' O & M and Jet-Vac business and employees, and was entrusted with Confidential Information regarding Plaintiffs' business, strategies, and employees. Indeed, Defendant had extensive access to Plaintiffs' Confidential Information exceeding that of most Plaintiffs' employees.

126. Given the nature of Defendant's position with Plaintiffs and access to their Confidential Information, Defendant owed Plaintiffs certain fiduciary duties, including the duties of loyalty, good faith, fair dealing, to act in Plaintiffs' best interests and to avoid acting in a manner detrimental to Plaintiffs' financial, business, and other interests.

127. Defendant breached his fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs by, among other things, surreptitiously misappropriating Plaintiffs' Confidential Information while still employed on the eve of his departure from Plaintiffs, using that Confidential Information to undermine and interfere with Plaintiffs' business and customer relationships and to help his new employer unfairly compete against Plaintiffs, and soliciting and/or attempting to solicit Plaintiffs employees for employment at LFGSP. Defendant engaged in all of these actions while still an owner of Plaintiffs.

128. By acting in the manner described herein, Defendant did not exercise the care required in his position, in that he used his position of trust and confidence to further his own interests and the interests of his newly formed competing business, and in doing so caused injury to Plaintiffs.

129. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

130. As a result, Defendant has breached, and continues to breach, his fiduciary duty and duty of loyalty owed to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs have been and continues to be irreparably harmed by Defendant's actions.

131. Defendant's 2020 Noncompete Agreement provides that Plaintiffs may seek injunctive relief from the Defendant for the above-described actions.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et. seq.*

132. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 131 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

133. Defendant's actions described above which constitute misappropriation of trade secrets were in and affecting commerce as defined by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et seq.*

134. Defendant's actions as set forth above constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive trade practices in and affecting commerce in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et seq.*

135. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair and/or deceptive methods, acts or practices, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial and are entitled to the relief set forth below.

136. Plaintiffs are also entitled to an award of treble damages pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-16 for damages sustained as a result of Defendant's unfair and deceptive conduct and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for the following relief:

1. For Temporary, Preliminary, and Permanent Injunctions enjoining Defendant Matthew Outlaw, and all others acting in concert therewith, from violating the terms of the Confidentiality and Noncompetition Agreement and Operating Agreement, including all restrictive covenants, and more specifically from providing or performing services identical to those provided while employed by Integrity either on his own behalf or as an employee or affiliated with a Competitor within the Restricted Territory within the Restricted Period.

2. For Temporary, Preliminary, and Permanent Injunctions enjoining Defendant Matthew Outlaw, and all others acting in concert therewith, from directly or indirectly, divulging, disclosing or communicating any Integrity Confidential Information.

3. For Temporary, Preliminary, and Permanent Injunctions enjoining Defendant Matthew Outlaw, and all others acting in concert therewith, from soliciting or attempting to solicit, the business of any of Plaintiffs' Customers to whom Employee has sold any Plaintiffs products or services while employed by Plaintiffs, regardless of where such customer is located.

4. For a Temporary, Preliminary, and Permanent Injunctions enjoining Defendant Matthew Outlaw, and all others acting in concert therewith, from hiring, employing soliciting or attempting to solicit or induce any person employed with Integrity.

5. That the above-requested Preliminary Injunction be issued for the period of time until trial of this action or until the end of the one year Restricted Period, whichever comes first, unless such time is modified by subsequent order of the Court; and that the above-requested

permanent injunction be issued for the period of time, if any, remaining between the conclusion of the trial of this action and the end of one year period from Defendant Outlaw's breach of his non-competition covenant.

6. For an order and judgment requiring specific performance of Defendant Outlaw's contractual obligations to Plaintiff JJAM under Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Confidentiality and Noncompetition Agreement.

7. An accounting of any gain received, directly or indirectly, by Defendant Outlaw and his employer, LFGSP, by virtue of wrongful acts as described herein;

8. For actual damages, in an amount to be established at trial, in excess of \$75,000.

9. For prejudgment interest and post-judgment interest on any award of damages at the highest rate permitted by contract or applicable law.

10. That the costs of this action be taxed against Defendant Outlaw.

11. That the Plaintiff have and recover from the Defendant their reasonable attorneys' fees as authorized pursuant to applicable law;

12. That this matter be tried before a jury; and

13. For such further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

This 31st day of March, 2025.

/s/ G. Bryan Adams III
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